Allocation of Kerosene in Orissa

2157. SHRI GANESHWAR KUSUM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation of kerosene made to Orissa in 1985-86 and the proposed allocation to be made upto September, 1986;

(b) whether it is a fact that the quantum of kerosene allocated to Orissa from the Central pool is quite insufficient; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the allocation of kerosene to Orissa in 1986 and to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Total allocation of kerosene made to Orissa during 1985-86 was 1,08.850 tonnes and during the period April, 1986 to September, 1986 is 57,985 tonnes.

(b) Kerosene requirements of various States and Union Territories. including Orissa, are assessed by allowing a 5 per cent growth over the allocations made in the corresponding period of the previous year, on a four-month block basis and allocations are made accordingly. Besides the regular allocation, addition ad-hoc releases are also made to meet specific situations like flood, drought. cyclone, shortage of LPG/soft coke etc. However, to meet increased demand, allocation of kerosene for the past Winter Block (July 1986 to October 1986), the outgoing Summer Block (March 1986 to June 1986), and the present Monsoon Block (July 1986 to December 1986), have been made after allowing a growth rate of 7.5 per cent, 7 per cent and 7 per cent respectively. Besides, ad-hoc releases have also been given on the request of Orissa Government.

(c) Allocations of kerosene to Orissa for the remaining part of 1986 will be made on the basis of the policy mentioned above.

Refugee resettlement

2158. DR. R. K. PODDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while inaugurating a conference on refugee relief and rehabilitation matters the Minister had admitted that the progress on refugee resettlement was tardy;

(b) if so, whether Government have identified the factors responsible for the same; and

(c) the details of assistance, including financial, extended by the Central Government to various States on this account with details of utilisation made by the respective States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) While inaugurating the Conference of Rehabilitation Ministers of States and Union Territories. the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs observed that the progress in implementation of certain schemes in some of the States had not been up to expectations.

(b) One of the main constraints in the rehabilitation programmes has been the paucity of suitable land for settlement in agriculture and also the limited vocational activities open to some category of refugees, like the Tibetan refugees.

(c) The Government of India provides assistance to the States for implementation of rehabilitation schemes, except in the case of Dandakaranya Project which is directly under Central Government, in the form of grants and loans. Grants cover expenditure on maintenance of relief and also staff support (100 per cent in the case of field and 50 per cent in the case of headquarters establishment). Under grants-in-aid the State Governments initially meet the expenditure from their own funds and then claim reimbursement from the Government of India on the basis of actual expenditure. Assistance in the form of loans is mainly for agricultural inputs, small trade/ business and industrial schemes as well as for housing and cons-